

# FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## FINAL BILL ANALYSIS

*This bill analysis was prepared by nonpartisan committee staff and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.*

**BILL #:** [CS/CS/CS/HB 289](#)

**TITLE:** Boating Safety

**SPONSOR(S):** Oliver and Lopez, V.

**COMPANION BILL:** [CS/CS/SB 628](#) (Martin)

**LINKED BILLS:** None

**RELATED BILLS:** None

**FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION:**

93 Y's

1 N's

**GOVERNOR'S ACTION:**

Approved

### SUMMARY

#### Effect of the Bill:

The bill makes several changes relating to boating safety, including:

- Aligning the offenses and penalties for leaving the scene of a boating accident, reckless operation of a vessel, BUI manslaughter, and vessel homicide with the corresponding driving offenses.
- Prohibiting a person from knowingly providing false information in a vessel accident report.
- Requiring the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to adopt rules to establish minimum standards for online boating safety education courses.
- Requiring a person who is convicted of one noncriminal boating infraction to complete a boating safety course.
- Excluding specified leases or rentals of vessels from requirements with which a livery must comply.

#### Fiscal or Economic Impact:

The bill may have an indeterminate positive impact on jail and prison beds by creating new offenses and increasing the penalties for specified boating offenses which may result in increased jail and prison admissions and longer sentences.

[JUMP TO](#)

[SUMMARY](#)

[ANALYSIS](#)

[RELEVANT INFORMATION](#)

## ANALYSIS

### EFFECT OF THE BILL:

#### Leaving the Scene of a Boating Accident

The bill revises the penalties for leaving the scene of a boating accident to mirror the penalties for [leaving the scene of a vehicle crash](#). Under the bill, a person who operates a vessel involved in an accident and leaves the scene of such accident without complying with the requirement to render aid, provide his or her identifying information, and contact law enforcement commits a:

- Second degree misdemeanor, if the accident results in property damage only.
- Third degree felony, ranked as a Level 5 offense on the [offense severity ranking chart](#) (OSRC), if the accident results in injury to a person other than serious bodily injury.<sup>1</sup>
- Second degree felony, ranked as a Level 6 offense on the OSRC, if the accident results in serious bodily injury.
- First degree felony, which is unranked on the OSRC and thus defaults to a Level 7 offense, if the accident results in the death of another person or an unborn child. (Sections [3](#) and [12](#))

Under the bill, a person who willfully leaves the scene of a boating accident that results in the death of another person or an unborn child must be sentenced to a minimum mandatory term of imprisonment of four years. (Section [3](#))

### False Reports

<sup>1</sup> For purposes of [s. 327.30\(5\), F.S.](#), the bill defines "serious bodily injury" to mean an injury to any person, including the operator, which consists of a physical condition that creates a substantial risk of death, serious personal disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ. [S. 327.353, F.S.](#)

**STORAGE NAME:** h0289z1

**DATE:** 7/8/2025

The bill prohibits any person from giving information in oral, electronic, or written reports required under ch. 327, F.S., which includes vessel accident reports, if he or she knows or has reason to believe that such information is false. A violation is punishable as a second degree misdemeanor. This is similar to an existing prohibition against knowingly making [false reports](#) relating to vehicle crashes. (Section [4](#))

### [Reckless Operation of a Vessel](#)

The bill revises the penalties for reckless operation of a vessel to mirror the penalties for [reckless driving](#). Under the bill, a person who recklessly operates a vessel commits a:

- Second degree misdemeanor, if such reckless operation does not result in an accident.
- First degree misdemeanor, if such reckless operation results in an accident that causes damage to the property or person of another.
- Third degree felony, which is unranked on the OSRC and thus defaults to a Level 1 offense, if such reckless operation results in an accident that causes serious bodily injury.<sup>2</sup> (Section [5](#))

### [BUI Manslaughter](#)

The bill aligns the sentencing requirements for a BUI manslaughter conviction with those for a [DUI manslaughter](#) conviction by imposing a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of four years for a conviction for BUI manslaughter. The bill also aligns BUI manslaughter with DUI manslaughter by specifying that an unborn child is a victim of a BUI manslaughter if a person commits the offense of [boating under the influence](#) and, by operating a vessel, causes or contributes to causing the unborn child's death. The bill defines "unborn child" to mean a member of the species *Homo sapiens*, at any stage of development, who is carried in the womb.<sup>3</sup> (Section [6](#))

### [Vessel Homicide](#)

The bill aligns the crime of vessel homicide with the crime of [vehicular homicide](#) by specifying that an unborn child is a victim of a vessel homicide if the unborn child's death is caused by an injury to the mother that results from a person operating a vessel in a reckless manner that is likely to cause the death of, or great bodily harm to, another. (Section [11](#))

### [Boating Safety Education](#)

The bill requires the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) to adopt rules to establish minimum standards for online boating safety education courses, including curriculum requirements, assessment methods and provider qualifications. The bill also specifies that any standards adopted by FWCC must, at a minimum, align with the education standards set by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators and may include additional requirements as necessary to promote effective and accessible online boating safety education. The bill requires all online boating safety education course providers to demonstrate compliance with FWCC rules and to be approved by FWCC prior to offering such courses to the public. (Section [7](#))

### [Mandatory Education for Violators](#)

The bill expands the list of individuals who must complete a boating safety course after committing a specified boating violation by requiring a person who is convicted of one such noncriminal boating infraction to complete the course. (Section [9](#))

### [Regulation of Liveries](#)

The bill revises the definition of "livery vessel" to include only a vessel that is leased or rented, and excludes a vessel that is "chartered to another for consideration." The bill also amends the definition of a "livery" to include a lease or rental of a vessel in which the owner does not provide or does not require the lessee or renter to provide, as a condition of the rental or lease agreement, a person licensed by the United States Coast Guard (USCG) to serve as master of the vessel or to manage the vessel. As such, under the bill, a person who leases or rents a vessel to another and who provides or requires the lessee or renter to provide a person licensed by the USCG would no longer be considered a "livery" and thus not subject to the operational and insurance requirements for a livery in [s. 327.54, F.S.](#) (Sections [2](#) and [8](#))

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<sup>2</sup> For purposes of [s. 327.33, F.S.](#), the bill defines "serious bodily injury" to mean an injury to another person, which consists of a physical condition that creates a substantial risk of death, serious personal disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ. [S. 316.192\(3\)\(c\)2., F.S.](#)

<sup>3</sup> [S. 775.021\(5\)\(e\), F.S.](#)

## **Short Title**

The act is named “Lucy’s Law.” (Section [1](#))

## **Effective Date**

The bill was approved by the Governor on June 27, 2025, ch. 2025-197, L.O.F., and will become effective on July 1, 2025. (Section [13](#))

## **RULEMAKING:**

Current law authorizes the FWCC to adopt rules to implement provisions of [s. 327.395, F.S.](#), relating to boating safety education. The bill requires FWCC to adopt rules that prescribe minimum standards for online boating safety education courses.

***Lawmaking is a legislative power; however, the Legislature may delegate a portion of such power to executive branch agencies to create rules that have the force of law. To exercise this delegated power, an agency must have a grant of rulemaking authority and a law to implement.***

## **FISCAL OR ECONOMIC IMPACT:**

### **STATE GOVERNMENT:**

The bill may have an indeterminate positive impact on prison beds by increasing the penalties for leaving the scene of a boating accident and reckless operation of a vessel, and by including a minimum mandatory sentence for leaving the scene of a boating accident that results in death and BUI manslaughter, which may result in longer prison sentences for persons convicted of such offenses.

### **LOCAL GOVERNMENT:**

The bill may have an indeterminate positive impact on jail beds by creating the new misdemeanor offense for making false reports and increasing the penalties for specified felony offenses, which may result in more jail admissions.

## **RELEVANT INFORMATION**

### **SUBJECT OVERVIEW:**

#### **Boating Offenses**

##### **Leaving the Scene of a Boating Accident**

[Section 327.30, F.S.](#), imposes a duty on the operator of a vessel<sup>4</sup> involved in an accident, collision, or other casualty (accident), to render assistance to other persons affected by the accident, to provide his or her name and contact information, and to notify specified law enforcement agencies of the accident. A person who is operating a vessel involved in an accident and who leaves the scene of the accident and fails to comply with these requirements commits a:

- Second degree misdemeanor,<sup>5</sup> if the accident results in property damage only.
- Third degree felony,<sup>6</sup> ranked as a Level 5 offense on the OSRC, if the accident results in personal injury.

##### **Reckless Operation of a Vessel**

Under [s. 327.33, F.S.](#), a person commits the offense of reckless operation of a vessel, a violation of which is punishable as a first degree misdemeanor,<sup>7</sup> if he or she:

- Operates any vessel, or manipulates any water skis, aquaplane, or similar device in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property, at a speed or in a manner as to endanger, or likely to

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<sup>4</sup> “Vessel” is synonymous with boat as referenced in [article VII, section 1\(b\)](#) of the Florida Constitution and includes every description of watercraft, barge, and airboat, other than a seaplane on the water, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water. [S. 327.02\(47\), F.S.](#)

<sup>5</sup> A second degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to 60 days in jail and a \$500 fine. [Ss. 775.082](#) or [775.083, F.S.](#)

<sup>6</sup> A third degree felony is punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. [Ss. 775.082, 775.083,](#) or [775.084, F.S.](#)

<sup>7</sup> A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine. [Ss. 775.082](#) or [775.083, F.S.](#)

- endanger, life or limb, or damage the property of, or injure a person; or
- Approaches within 100 feet of a divers-down warning device on a river, inlet, or navigation channel, or within 300 feet of a divers-down warning device on waters other than a river, inlet, or navigation channel.

### [Boating Under the Influence](#)

A person commits the offense of boating under the influence (BUI) if he or she is operating a vessel and he or she:

- Is under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in [s. 877.111, F.S.](#), or any substance controlled under ch. 893, F.S., to the extent that the person's normal faculties are impaired;
- Has a blood-alcohol level of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood; or
- Has a breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.<sup>8</sup>

Similar to the criminal penalties for a DUI, the penalties for BUI vary depending on numerous factors such as the number of prior BUI and DUI convictions, the length of time between such convictions, and the defendant's blood alcohol level. The penalties for a first time BUI conviction are:

- Up to six months in jail;
- Up to one year of probation;
- A fine of at least \$500, but not more than \$1,000;
- A mandatory minimum of 50 hours of community service; and
- A mandatory ten-day vessel impoundment.<sup>9</sup>

### [BUI Manslaughter](#)

A person commits BUI manslaughter if he or she commits a BUI and, because of the operation of the vessel while committing a BUI, causes or contributes to causing the death of a human being.<sup>10</sup> A violation is punishable as a second degree felony, which is ranked as a Level 8 offense on the OSRC.<sup>11</sup> A person commits a first degree felony, which is ranked as a Level 9 offense on the OSRC, if he or she commits BUI manslaughter and, at the time of the accident that caused a person's death, the person:

- Knew, or should have known that an accident had occurred;<sup>12</sup> and
- Failed to give information or render aid as required by [s. 327.30, F.S.](#)<sup>13</sup>

### [Vessel Homicide](#)

A person commits vessel homicide if he or she kills another human being by operating a vessel in a reckless manner that is likely to cause the death of, or great bodily harm to, another person.<sup>14</sup> A conviction for vessel homicide is punishable as a second degree felony.<sup>15</sup> If a person commits vessel homicide and, at the time of the accident the person knew or should have known that the accident occurred and he or she failed to give information and render aid as required by [s. 327.30\(1\), F.S.](#), a conviction is punishable as a first degree felony.<sup>16</sup>

## **Vehicle Offenses**

### [Leaving the Scene of a Vehicle Crash](#)

[Section 316.062, F.S.](#), imposes a duty on the driver of a vehicle involved in a crash resulting in property damage, injury, or death, to render assistance to other persons injured in the crash, to provide his or her name and contact information, and to notify specified law enforcement agencies of the accident. A person who fails to comply with these requirements commits a:

- Second degree misdemeanor, if the crash results in property damage only.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>8</sup> [S. 327.35\(1\), F.S.](#)

<sup>9</sup> [Ss. 327.35\(2\) and \(6\), F.S.](#)

<sup>10</sup> [S. 327.35\(3\)\(c\)3., F.S.](#)

<sup>11</sup> [S. 327.35\(3\)\(c\)3.a., F.S.](#)

<sup>12</sup> A person is not required to know that the accident resulted in injury or death. [S. 327.35\(3\)\(c\)3.b., F.S.](#)

<sup>13</sup> *Id.*

<sup>14</sup> [S. 782.072, F.S.](#)

<sup>15</sup> *Id.* A second degree felony is punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. [Ss. 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S.](#)

<sup>16</sup> *Id.* A first degree felony is punishable by up to 30 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. [Ss. 775.082, 775.083, or 775.084, F.S.](#)

<sup>17</sup> [Ss. 316.061\(1\) or 316.063\(1\), F.S.](#)

- Third degree felony, ranked as a Level 5 offense on the OSRC, if the crash results in personal injury other than serious bodily injury.<sup>18</sup>
- Second degree felony, ranked as a Level 6 offense on the OSRC, if the crash results in serious bodily injury to a person.<sup>19</sup>
- First degree felony, ranked as a Level 7 offense on the OSRC, if the crash results in the death of a person.<sup>20</sup>

A person who is convicted for willfully leaving the scene of a crash which results in the death of a person must be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of four years.<sup>21</sup>

### Reckless Driving

A person commits the offense of reckless driving if he or she drives any vehicle in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property.<sup>22</sup> A first conviction for reckless driving is punishable by up to 90 days in jail and a \$500 fine.<sup>23</sup> If a person commits the offense of reckless driving and causes:

- Damage to the property or person of another, he or she commits a first degree misdemeanor.<sup>24</sup>
- Serious bodily injury to another, he or she commits a third degree felony, which is unranked and thus defaults to a Level 1 offense on the OSRC.<sup>25</sup>

### False Reports

[Section 316.066, F.S.](#), requires a law enforcement officer to complete specified forms when responding to a crash involving a vehicle. Generally, such forms contain information concerning the crash, including the date and time of the crash, a description of the vehicles involved, the names of the parties, names of witnesses, and relevant insurance information.<sup>26</sup> [Section 316.067, F.S.](#), prohibits any person from giving information in oral, electronic, or written reports required under ch. 316, F.S., including a crash report, if he or she knows or has reason to believe that such information is false. A violation is punishable as a second degree misdemeanor.

### Driving Under the Influence

A person commits the offense of driving under the influence (DUI) if he or she is driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle and he or she:

- Is under the influence of alcoholic beverages, any chemical substance set forth in [s. 877.111, F.S.](#), or any substance controlled under ch. 893, F.S., to the extent that the person's normal faculties are impaired;
- Has a blood-alcohol level of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood; or
- Has a breath-alcohol level of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.<sup>27</sup>

The criminal penalties for DUI vary depending on numerous factors such as the number of prior DUI and BUI convictions, the length of time between such convictions, and the defendant's blood alcohol level. The penalties for a first time DUI conviction are:

- Up to six months in jail;
- Up to one year of probation;
- A fine of at least \$500, but not more than \$1,000;
- A mandatory minimum of 50 hours of community service; and
- A mandatory ten-day vehicle impoundment.

### DUI Manslaughter

A person commits DUI manslaughter if he or she commits a DUI and, because of the operation of the vehicle while

<sup>18</sup> [S. 316.027\(2\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

<sup>19</sup> [S. 316.027\(2\)\(b\), F.S.](#)

<sup>20</sup> [S. 316.027\(2\)\(c\), F.S.](#)

<sup>21</sup> *Id.*

<sup>22</sup> [S. 316.192\(1\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

<sup>23</sup> [S. 316.193\(2\)\(a\), F.S.](#)

<sup>24</sup> [S. 316.192\(3\)\(c\)1., F.S.](#)

<sup>25</sup> [S. 316.192\(3\)\(c\)2., F.S.](#)

<sup>26</sup> [S. 316.066, F.S.](#)

<sup>27</sup> [S. 316.193\(1\), F.S.](#)

committing a DUI, causes or contributes to causing the death of a human being or unborn child.<sup>28</sup> A violation is punishable as a second degree felony, which is ranked as a Level 8 offense on the OSRC.<sup>29</sup> A person commits a first degree felony, which is ranked as a Level 9 offense on the OSRC, if he or she commits DUI manslaughter and, at the time of the crash that caused a person's death, the person:

- Knew, or should have known that a crash had occurred; and
- Failed to give information or render aid as required by [s. 316.062, F.S.](#)<sup>30</sup>

A person who is convicted of DUI manslaughter must serve a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of four years.<sup>31</sup>

### [Vehicular Homicide](#)

A person commits vehicular homicide if he or she kills a human being, or an unborn child by injury to the mother, by operating a motor vehicle in a reckless manner likely to cause the death of, or great bodily harm to, another person.<sup>32</sup> A conviction for vehicular homicide is punishable as a second degree felony.<sup>33</sup> If a person commits vehicular homicide and, at the time of the accident the person knew or should have known that the accident occurred and he or she failed to give information and render aid, a conviction is punishable as a first degree felony.<sup>34</sup>

### [Boating Safety Education](#)

Subject to specified exemptions,<sup>35</sup> a person born on or after January 1, 1988, is prohibited from operating a vessel powered by a motor of 10 horsepower or greater unless he or she has in his or her possession aboard such vessel:

- Photographic identification and a Florida boating safety identification card (safety card) issued by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC);
- A state-issued identification card or driver license indicating possession of a safety card;
- Photographic identification and a temporary certificate issued or approved by FWCC;
- An International Certificate of Competency;
- A boating safety card or certificate from another U.S. state or territory; or
- A Canadian Pleasure Craft Operator Card.<sup>36</sup>

A violation of the prohibition is a noncriminal infraction, punishable by a \$100 fine.<sup>37</sup>

To obtain a safety card or temporary certificate, a person must successfully complete a boating safety education course that complies with both [s. 327.395, F.S.](#), and FWCC rules.<sup>38</sup> A safety card issued by FWCC is valid for life, and

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<sup>28</sup> [S. 316.193\(3\)\(c\)3., F.S.](#)

<sup>29</sup> [S. 316.193\(3\)\(c\)3.a., F.S.](#)

<sup>30</sup> [S. 316.193\(3\)\(c\)3.b., F.S.](#)

<sup>31</sup> [S. 316.193\(3\), F.S.](#)

<sup>32</sup> [S. 782.071, F.S.](#)

<sup>33</sup> *Id.*

<sup>34</sup> *Id.*

<sup>35</sup> A person is exempt from the requirement to have a boating safety card if he or she:

- Is licensed by the United States Coast Guard to serve as the master of a vessel, or has previously been so licensed and provides proof of licensure.
- Operates a vessel only on a private lake or pond.
- Is accompanied in the vessel by a person 18 years of age or older who has a safety card or is exempt from the requirement to have a safety card and who is responsible for the safe operation of the vessel.
- Is a nonresident who has photographic identification and proof that he or she has completed a boating safety course that meets specified criteria.
- Is operating a vessel within 90 days after the purchase of the vessel and has a valid bill of sale.
- Is operating a vessel within 90 days of completing a boating safety education course and has photographic identification and a valid boating safety certificate.
- Is exempt by rule of the FWCC.

[S. 327.395\(6\), F.S.](#)

<sup>36</sup> [S. 327.395\(1\) and \(2\), F.S.](#)

<sup>37</sup> [Ss. 327.395\(7\) and 327.73\(1\), F.S.](#)

<sup>38</sup> [S. 327.395\(3\), F.S.](#)



a temporary certificate is valid for 90 days after the date of issuance.<sup>39</sup>

### **Mandatory Education for Violators**

A person convicted of certain boating violations, including a criminal violation, a noncriminal infraction that resulted in a reportable boating accident, or two noncriminal infractions within a 12-month period, must complete, at his or her own expense, a boating safety course approved by FWCC. The person must file proof of completion of the course with FWCC within 90 days and refrain from operating a vessel until such proof is filed.<sup>40</sup>

### **Regulation of Liveries**

A “livery vessel” is a vessel that is leased, rented, or chartered to another for consideration.<sup>41</sup> A “livery” is a business that leases or rents such a vessel.<sup>42</sup> A livery must obtain a permit from FWCC and comply with specified conditions when leasing or renting vessels, including a provision prohibiting a livery from leasing or renting a vessel to a person unless he or she possesses a valid boating safety card under [s. 327.395\(2\), F.S.](#), or is exempt from such requirements.<sup>43</sup> A livery is also required to carry a minimum insurance policy which insures the livery against damages resulting from the operation of a rented vessel, and must either carry a minimum insurance policy insuring the renter or providing the renter with the opportunity to purchase such insurance coverage.<sup>44</sup>

### **Offense Severity Ranking Chart**

Felony offenses subject to the Criminal Punishment Code (CPC) are listed in a single offense severity ranking chart (OSRC), which uses 10 offense levels to rank felonies from least severe (Level 1) to most severe (Level 10). Each felony offense is assigned to a level according to the severity of the offense, commensurate with the harm or potential for harm to the community that is caused by the offense, as determined by statute. A person’s primary offense, any other current offenses, and prior offenses are scored using the points designated for the offense severity level of each offense. The final calculation, following the scoresheet formula, determines the lowest permissible sentence that the trial court may impose, absent a valid reason for departure.<sup>45</sup> If an offense is unranked, the CPC specifies a default level on the OSRC depending on the felony degree of the offense.<sup>46</sup>

### **OTHER RESOURCES:**

[FWC finalizes investigation into fatal Cutter Bank boating accident; operator charged](#)

[Vessel homicide trial date set in crash that killed Lourdes student](#)

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<sup>39</sup> [S. 327.395\(5\), F.S.](#)

<sup>40</sup> [S. 327.731\(1\), F.S.](#)

<sup>41</sup> [S. 327.02\(24\), F.S.](#)

<sup>42</sup> “Livery” means a person who advertises and offers a livery vessel for use by another in exchange for any type of consideration when such person does not also provide the lessee or renter with a captain, a crew, or any type of staff or personnel to operate, oversee, maintain, or manage the vessel. [S. 327.54\(1\)\(c\), F.S.](#)

<sup>43</sup> [S. 327.54\(4\), F.S.](#)

<sup>44</sup> [S. 327.54\(7\), F.S.](#)

<sup>45</sup> [S. 921.0022, F.S.](#)

<sup>46</sup> [S. 921.0023, F.S.](#)